# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1110 — Washington, D. C. — November 2, 1946


## N.C.A. on Michigan Program

Secretary Carlos E. Campbell and Happer Payne, Director of the Labeling Division, will represent the National Canners Association at the fall meeting of the Michigan Canners Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., next Friday, November 8. This is the third State canner association meeting this fall in which the N.C.A. has been invited to take part.

Secretary Campbell will address the Michigan canners on the subject of canning industry's participation in its government. Mr. Payne will discuss the N.C.A. labeling program.

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With the revocation of WFO 22 and its amendments on October 25, USDA removed all reporting requirements on canned foods. Since the set-aside restrictions under WFO 22 were terminated last year, the reporting requirements were the only provisions of the order remaining in effect at the time of its termination. Another order revoked by USDA was WFO 84, an order which gave the Government authority to requisition food for war purposes. Although WFO 84 was never used during the war, it was thought that it might be employed to assist the Army with its procurement problems after the set-aside restrictions had been removed from WFO 22.

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Canned vegetables and vegetable juices were among the products removed from the Secretary of Agriculture's November 1 list of commodities in short supply. Canned fish, canned meat, jams, jellies and preserves are still listed.

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Settlement of the Washington Hotel strike Thursday assured the holding of the Association's Administrative Council and Board of Directors meetings as scheduled. The Administrative Council will meet November 18 and the Board of Directors, the two days following.

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Ceiling prices on all fish oils, including edible and inedible oils, and vitamin-blended fish oils were removed this week.

# Revoke Glass Container Order

Glass container standardization, which was placed in effect as a wartime conservation measure, ended October 31, when the Civilian Production Administration revoked Limitation Order L-103. Under that order, the manufacture and use of glass containers, in other than certain specified styles and sizes, was prohibited.

With the revocation of L-103, glass container manufacturers now may mold and packers may use any size or shape of glass container desired. CPA's action in revoking L-103 does not affect the companion order, M-43, controlling the materials from which closures for glass containers may be made or used.

A supplementary order (L-103b) that established quotas on products packed in glass was terminated last December 17. Previous to that time, food products had been placed on an "unlimited" status in the supplementary order.

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### Special Bulletin on Bean Standards Mailed All Bean Canners

Recommended standards of identity and quality for canned green and wax beans under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act were announced last week by the Federal Security Administrator and were published in the INFORMATION LETTER for October 26 (see pages 367 and 368 of that issue). However, space limitations prevented the complete findings of fact and standards of identity and quality from being published in that issue of the LETTER.

Therefore, to give all canners of green and wax beans an opportunity to study both the findings of fact as well as the proposed new standards, the entire Food and Drug Administration's order has been reprinted in full and was mailed yesterday in a special bulletin to all canners of (See *Bean Standards Bulletin Mailed*, page 372)

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### Need Information Regarding All Charter Members of N.C.A.

In preparation for observance of the forthcoming 40th Anniversary of the National Canners Association, certain historical records are being assembled. It has been found that members of the Western Packers Association and the Atlantic Canners Association, through action taken at a joint meeting in Buffalo in 1907, automatically became members of the then newly-formed N.C.A.

An unusual number of present N.C.A. members have been found to have been enrolled as members of one or the other of these two predecessor associations. The Convention Committee is preparing a list of those members who have had continuous membership in

the Association during all these years and is anxious to make this list as complete and accurate as possible. If a firm was a member of either the Atlantic Canners Association or the Western Packers Association in 1907, it was an automatic charter member of N.C.A.

Such charter members break down into three classifications: (1) Firms that have maintained the same name and identity from 1907 to date; (2) firms whose membership has been continuous but whose name has changed; and (3) firms whose origin derived from combinations of firms, anyone of which had been a member in 1907.

The Convention Committee would appreciate hearing direct from each present N.C.A. member whose membership traces back to 1907 through any of the above cited patterns.

In cases where the firm name has changed, please advise the Committee of the name or names of the parent or original company that held N.C.A. membership in 1907.

Please address this information to Frank E. Gorrell, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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### BEAN STANDARDS BULLETIN MAILED

*(Concluded from page 371)*

green and wax beans. The bulletin was punched and printed on the same size paper as the LETTER to enable canners to file it with their regular LETTER file.

Under the new standard of identity, four different styles of pack with definite label requirements for each of the four styles are described in the new regulation. The standard of quality has eight separate requirements which must be met. Since the recommended standards differ to some extent with those proposed by FDA last spring (see LETTER for April 13, pages 163-5), canners should study carefully the terms of the new regulation.

Under the proposed order, the new regulation would become effective on April 1, 1947. It should be noted, however, that the application of the string test in paragraph (a) (3) of Section 51.11 would be postponed for one year beyond the effective date of the regulation for all green and wax beans except number 6 sieve size beans.

Interested persons whose appearance was filed at the hearing may file written exceptions to the proposed order within 20 days from the date of publication in the *Federal Register*, or, in other words, 20 days from October 25. Five copies of the written exceptions and of the briefs in support thereof should be mailed to the Hearing Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., and must be postmarked before midnight of November 14.

## Forthcoming Meetings

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 4-15—Wisconsin Canners Association-University of Wisconsin, Cannery Fieldmen Short Course, Madison, Wis.

November 6—Food and Drug Administration Hearing on Proposed Standards for Canned Peas, Washington, D. C.

November 8—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 19—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 33rd Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

November 20-21 — National Canners Association and the Indiana Canners Association, Tomato Blight Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 21-22 — Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

December 2-3—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

December 2-14 — National Canners Association Special Training Course in Plant Sanitation, 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 4-6—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel De Soto, Savannah, Ga.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 9—Maine Canners Association, Annual Convention, Eastland Hotel, Portland, Me.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

December 11—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

December 12-13—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 61st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 8-10, 1947—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 35th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947 — Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 18-20, 1947—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.

March 7, 1947—Canners League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 16-22, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

### Must Appeal by November 14

Any interested person whose appearance was filed at the hearing may have up to midnight, November 14 to file written exceptions to the proposed standards of identity and quality for canned green and wax beans with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

## Wholesale Distributors Show Stock Increases over 1945

Wholesale distributors' (including chain store warehouses) stocks amounted to 59,657,000 cases on September 1, 1946, as compared with 49,666,000 cases on August 1, 1946, and 30,469,000 cases on September 1, 1945, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. A breakdown of the Department's report by individual commodities is shown in the following table *(Basis 24/2½'s for fruits; 24/2's for other items)*:

| Commodities | Sept. 1, 1945 | Aug. 1, 1946 | Sept. 1, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| Fruits: | | | |
| Apples and crabapples | 68 | 69 | 54 |
| Applesauce | 127 | 37 | 77 |
| Apricots | 386 | 1,060 | 2,145 |
| Berries | 40 | 105 | 161 |
| Cherries (red sour) | 43 | 92 | 208 |
| Cherries, other | 133 | 348 | 458 |
| Cranberries and sauce | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Figs | 55 | 15 | 10 |
| Grapefruit segments | (1) | 250 | 212 |
| Mixed fruits | 204 | 78 | 234 |
| Peaches, clingstone | 460 | 297 | 886 |
| Peaches, freestone | (2) | 186 | 331 |
| Pears | 103 | 158 | 92 |
| Pineapple | 120 | 289 | 487 |
| Plums and prunes | 110 | 189 | 208 |
| Other fruits | 4 | 12 | 11 |
| Total fruits | 1,869 | 3,193 | 5,640 |
| Juices: | | | |
| Apple and sweet cider | 330 | 81 | 92 |
| Apricot, peach, and pear | 22 | 97 | 252 |
| Grape | 162 | 108 | 88 |
| Grapefruit | 3,252 | 4,537 | 4,121 |
| Orange | 967 | 2,863 | 2,655 |
| Orange and grapefruit blended | 732 | 1,931 | 1,839 |
| Pineapple | 410 | 292 | 513 |
| Prune | 359 | 718 | 728 |
| Other fruit and berry | (1) | 169 | 178 |
| Tomato | 1,656 | 1,606 | 2,037 |
| Vegetable combinations | 165 | 198 | 236 |
| Other vegetable juices | 44 | 104 | 100 |
| Total juices | 8,099 | 12,704 | 12,839 |
| Vegetables, nonseasonal: | | | |
| Beans, dry | 828 | 2,025 | 1,694 |
| Potatoes, sweet | 62 | 451 | 355 |
| Potatoes, white | 40 | 46 | 41 |
| Sauerkraut | 132 | 1,954 | 1,920 |
| Tomato soup | 510 | 295 | 393 |
| All other soups | 1,084 | 2,447 | 3,692 |
| Tomato catsup and chili sauce | 639 | 336 | 527 |
| Tomato paste | 267 | 400 | 261 |
| Tomato sauces | 358 | 813 | 889 |
| Tomato pulp and puree | 1,039 | 898 | 723 |
| Other vegetables | 207 | 417 | 466 |
| Total nonseasonal vegetables | 5,166 | 10,082 | 10,961 |
| Baby foods: | | | |
| Custards (including fruit desserts) | 176 | 180 | 180 |
| Fruits | 434 | 523 | 518 |
| Meats | 151 | 462 | 478 |
| Vegetables | 612 | 643 | 641 |
| Total baby foods | 1,373 | 1,808 | 1,817 |
| Total canned foods | 30,469 | 49,666 | 59,657 |

| Commodities | Sept. 1, 1945 | Aug. 1, 1946 | Sept. 1, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| Vegetables, seasonal: | | | |
| Asparagus | 394 | 1,360 | 1,600 |
| Beans, green and wax | 2,028 | 3,200 | 4,580 |
| Beans, lima | 27 | 58 | 57 |
| Beets | 799 | 1,516 | 1,450 |
| Carrots | 182 | 979 | 938 |
| Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel | 227 | 263 | 318 |
| Corn, other (except corn on cob) | 1,168 | 1,054 | 1,096 |
| Greens, leafy (except spinach) | 918 | 1,305 | 1,198 |
| Mixed vegetables | 123 | 660 | 736 |
| Peas | 5,098 | 7,067 | 10,563 |
| Pumpkin and squash | 393 | 208 | 199 |
| Spinach | 1,607 | 3,100 | 2,990 |
| Tomatoes | 998 | 1,109 | 2,675 |
| Total seasonal vegetables | 13,962 | 21,879 | 28,400 |

[1] Not available. [2] Included in peaches, clingstone.

## Exports of Citrus Juices from Trinidad Go to Canada

Exports of tinned citrus juices from Trinidad during 1946 again will go principally to Canada, although consideration is being given to possible shipment to Europe, no commitments have yet been made, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. The price Canada and other buyers will pay for tinned juice has not yet been determined.

During the 1945-46 season Canada paid $2.90 (British West Indian currency) per case of 3 imperial gallons of juice.

The colony's exports of tinned juice during 1945 amounted to 253,274 imperial gallons. Exports during 1946 are expected to be less.

Production of grapefruit in Trinidad, British West Indies, for the coming season is estimated at 200,000 crates (of 90 pounds) as compared with 230,000 crates for the 1945-46 season. The output of oranges, however, is expected to equal 1945-46 production of 17,000 crates (of 100 pounds) and may even exceed this by 3,000 crates, as new acreages of Valencias come into bearing for the first time.

No delays in canning operations are expected during the coming crop by the Cooperative Citrus Growers' Association which has 5,000,000 tins on order. The cooperative probably will handle 75 percent of the colony's grapefruit crop and 40 percent of total orange production in the manufacture of tinned grapefruit juice and mixed orange and grapefruit juice.

Exports of whole fruits during the coming crop will be principally to ships' stores, although the cooperative is considering the possibility of the shipment of whole fruit to Canada and European ports, depending upon the availability of cold-storage space. Shipment of whole fruit will be the first since 1939 from this colony, although amounts are not expected to be substantial. The colony's total export trade in citrus during 1945, so small as to be computed in numbers of fruit, not pounds, was as follows: grapefruit, 187,842; oranges, 1,820,322. Exports during 1946 are not expected to exceed these quantities.

## 1946 British Columbia Fruit Crop May Be Larger than 1945

Estimates of the British Columbia (Canada) fruit crop prepared by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and released on August 24, 1946, show a substantial increase over 1945 production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week.

The 1946 estimate, with 1945 figure in parentheses, is as follows: Apples, 8,060,038 boxes (5,747,841 boxes); crab apples, 201,950 boxes (130,765); pears, 705,200 boxes (613,789); grapes, 3,315,500 boxes (2,942,370).

Officials of the marketing agency, British Columbia Tree Fruits, Ltd., have announced that arrangements with Great Britain are nearing completion, whereby that country will take between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 boxes of British Columbia apples this year instead of the 800,000 boxes previously quoted.

Press reports from Ottawa indicate that the United States-Canada Apple Committee has agreed to the shipment of 1,000,000 bushels of packed apples and 2,000,000 bushels of processing apples to the American market from Canada during 1946.

With these export markets for a substantial quantity of apples assured, there appears to be little likelihood of any surplus in British Columbia at the end of the shipping season.

### Final Subsidy Date Near

Canners have until midnight November 30, 1946, to file claims for subsidy payments for subsidized canned and frozen vegetables. No applications for payment will be accepted after this date, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has informed the Association.

## Agriculture Secretary Anderson Names 11-Man Group to Advise Him on Administration of Research and Marketing Act of 1946

The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 provides for a broad national program of research into basic laws and principles of agriculture including research and services in connection with problems of marketing, transportation and distribution of agricultural products, Secretary of Agriculture stated in announcing the personnel of an 11-man committee to advise with him in the administration of the Act. The principal objective of the legislation, as stated by its sponsors, is to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry. Special emphasis is given to the development of new uses for agricultural products, the expansion of present uses, and the improvement of marketing facilities and services to promote a sound, efficient privately operated distribution system, Secretary Anderson said.

Among the fields of research named in the Act are new and improved methods of production, marketing, processing, distribution and the utilization of plant and animal commodities from the original producer through to the ultimate consumer; human nutrition; the discovery and breeding for new and useful plants and animals; conservation and the more profitable use of agricultural resources; the more efficient and satisfactory use of farm buildings, homes, and machinery, the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life.

Fields of marketing research and service include standardization and inspection work, provision of marketing information work and marketing statistics, the improvement of all types of facilities involved in the marketing of agricultural products and research on marketing methods and marketing costs for the purpose of making marketing more efficient and moving larger quantities of agricultural products through the private marketing system. This includes developments of markets abroad.

Maximum use is to be made of existing research facilities of the federal government, the state agricultural experiment stations, and facilities of the federal and state extension services in carrying out this program. However, the Act provides for carrying out of specific projects under contract by private agencies where this will permit carrying out the work more effectively, more rapidly, or at less cost.

The members of the 11-man committee named by Secretary Anderson are: H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.; Fred Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Robert Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; John H. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Charles S. Kettering, Dayton, Ohio; C. W. Kitchen, Washington, D. C.; Albert Mitchell, Bell Ranch, N. M.; James G. Patton, Denver, Colo.; Walter L. Randolph, Fayette, Ala.; H. J. Reed, West Lafayette, Ind.; Kerr Scott, Raleigh, N. C.

## Citrus Processing to Expand

In the fruit processing industry, processors of citrus fruits appear to be facing the necessity for the greatest shifts in the next few years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. With the prospect of expanded production of all forms of citrus, increasing proportions of the citrus crop probably will go into processing uses. During the war much of the processed output was taken for military requirements. It will now be necessary to find new outlets in civilian markets, USDA said.

One new citrus product that appears deserving of further experimental work is a jellied citrus juice obtained with low methocyl pectin which might be canned for use in salads. Another product with considerable promise is a hard tablet of citrus juice. So far, byproducts have been helpful to citrus processors only in reducing costs of making single-strength juices, which have been the major profit item.

Cattle feed containing molasses and citrus pectin is still another promising item. This feed is considered by some marketing specialists to have the best possibilities of any citrus byproduct yet developed.

## Some Revival of Dehydration

Some revival of interest in dehydration is apparent, following a generally pessimistic view of the outlook for this method of food processing at the close of World War II, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At that time attention centered on disposal of the tremendously expanded facilities for vegetable dehydration, which were no longer needed for military requirements.

The new interest in the possibilities of dehydration has come with reports of a new method which cuts to 90 minutes the time required for drying a variety of fruits and vegetables that previously required an average of 18 hours. Marked improvement in taste and quality is claimed for dehydrated foods produced with the new method.

Noted in the food trade are the advantages of packaged dehydrated products over foods requiring special refrigeration equipment, USDA said.

## Nova Scotia Apple Crop

The 1946 apple crop of Nova Scotia, Canada, will amount to about 4,800,000 bushels, according to the Nova Scotia Bureau of Statistics' third estimate of fruit production.

Apple picking in Nova Scotia commenced about September 1, 1946, and some shipments of early varieties were en route to the United Kingdom by mid-September.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture is understood to be interested in a cold-storage plant being erected at Coldbrook, Nova Scotia, by an American firm.

## Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry meat canned or used in canning during September totaled 7,488,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This total is 57 percent more than was canned in September last year and 16 percent larger than the quantity canned in September 1944. Of the quantity canned or used in canning during September, 6,633,000 pounds were chickens and 855,000 pounds were turkeys.

The quantity of poultry certified under Federal inspection during August totaled 24,739,000 pounds, compared with 14,161,000 pounds in September last year. Of the quantity certified, 10,508,000 pounds were certified for canning and 14,231,000 pounds were certified for evisceration. The quantity certified for evisceration was the largest of record for that month.

| | 1944 *Pounds* | 1945 *Pounds* | 1946 *Pounds* |
|---|---|---|---|
| January... | 13,191,000 | 15,343,000 | 13,020,000 |
| February.. | 13,686,000 | 16,390,000 | 11,402,000 |
| March.... | 13,261,000 | 18,746,000 | 11,145,000 |
| April..... | 10,564,000 | 18,392,000 | 9,680,000 |
| May..... | 10,056,000 | 20,011,000 | 10,974,000 |
| June..... | 11,294,000 | 14,401,000 | 10,243,000 |
| July..... | 7,839,000 | 7,764,000 | 8,314,000 |
| August... | 6,701,000 | 8,034,000 | 10,767,000 |
| September | 6,476,000 | 4,750,000 | 7,488,000 |
| October... | 10,432,000 | 5,815,000 | ..... |
| November. | 15,449,000 | 8,972,000 | ..... |
| December. | 12,852,000 | 7,960,000 | ..... |
| Total... | 131,801,000 | 146,587,000 | 93,033,000 |

## Fish and Wildlife Service Reports Pack of Canned Fish During the First Nine Months of 1946 Was Eight Percent Lower than 1945

**Large Tuna and Maine Sardine Packs Predicted Despite Cuts in Other Fish Packs**

Because of extremely low production in several of the major fisheries, the pack of canned fish in the United States and Alaska during the first nine months of 1946 was eight percent below last year, Milton C. James, Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, announced this week.

By September 30, the pack of canned fish, except for miscellaneous small items not yet tabulated, amounted to 386,580,600 pounds. On the same date last year, 421,592,700 pounds had been packed.

The decline has occurred in spite of high production in the fisheries for California tuna and Maine sardines, and is largely due to the failure of the Alaska salmon fishery, the albacore fishery off the coasts of Washington and Oregon, and the Pacific sardine fishery, Mr. James said.

Although some of the deficit might be made up in fisheries that are still operating during the balance of the year, there is little chance that production will equal that of 1945 unless there is an unexpected improvement in fishing for Pacific sardines, which has been notably poor in northern California waters, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Only about half as many sardines have been packed on the West Coast as last year. The pack to the end of September was 760,275 cases, compared with 1,492,441 cases for the same period in 1945. This figure represents production during January, February, August, and September, the period from March 1 through July being a closed season in this fishery.

The Alaska salmon industry had one of the poorest seasons in its history, the pack falling to the lowest level since 1927. When the season closed in September, the total pack was only 3,879,955 cases. In 1945, also a poor year for this industry, 4,350,471 cases were packed. During the preceding 10-year period, production of Alaska salmon had varied from five to eight million cases.

The salmon pack on the northwestern coast of the United States, while only slightly below the 1945 level, continued a downward trend which has been evident since 1941. The 1946 pack to the end of September was 516,729 cases, compared with approximately 550,000 cases for the equivalent period of 1945.

In contrast to these low yields, the California tuna fishery, third largest on the Pacific coast, seemed likely to enjoy a record-breaking year. The pack for the first nine months of 1946 was 3,596,817 cases—almost as much as was packed during the whole of 1945—and 35 percent above production for the same period last year. The largest pre-war pack of California tuna was 4,162,336 cases, in 1940, and present indications are that the 1946 pack will considerably exceed this figure.

Despite the excellent tuna catches by California boats, the albacore, a white-meated tuna, was mysteriously scarce in the northern waters where it has supported a fishery since 1937. Landings of this tuna at Astoria were the smallest in the history of the fishery; receipts at other ports in Oregon and Washington were correspondingly low. The northern pack of albacore this year, as a result, was little better than 10 percent of the quantity packed from the 1945 catch.

After a discouraging early season pack, the Maine sardine fishery made a sudden spurt in August and September and by the end of the latter month had exceeded last year's production for the first three quarters of the year. The pack as of September 30 was 2,123,222 cases, compared with 1,953,216 cases to September 30, 1945.

Production of canned sea herring in Maine showed little change compared with last year: 75,240 cases as against 78,500 in 1945. The pack of Atlantic mackerel, on the other hand, was 203,949 cases—about four times the 1945 production. The canning of mackerel is concentrated at Gloucester, Mass., and in several Maine ports.

Since the peak of the Pacific mackerel season comes in the last quarter of the year, it is too early to judge the trend of this fishery. However, the pack to the end of September was 195,225 cases, an increase of about 55,000 cases over last year.

Although still below the pre-war normal, the pack of shrimp on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts totaled 168,209 cases by September 30, compared with 88,190 last year. During the war very little shrimp was canned because of the price situation and the difficulty of obtaining canning materials, Mr. James stated.

## California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended October 24 totaled 29,403 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 322,097 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1945:

| Areas | Season to Oct. 24, 1946 Tons | Season to Oct. 27, 1945 Tons |
|---|---|---|
| Northern district | 503 | 76,165 |
| Central district | 21,346 | 121,242 |
| Southern district | 62,716 | 47,125 |
| Total | 84,565 | 244,532 |
| **Can sizes** | *Cases* | *Cases* |
| 1-lb. oval | 186,644 | 676,517 |
| 1-lb. tall | 644,783 | 1,130,279 |
| ½-lb. fillet | 7,709 | 181 |
| 8 oz. 96's | 21,432 | 19,796 |
| 5 oz. 100's | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 13,477 | 81,589 |
| Total | 874,045 | 1,908,362 |

## USDA Not to Purchase Salmon or Pilchards for Claimants

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent the following announcement to all salmon canners and pilchard canners:

War Food Order 44 has been used by the Government as a means of obtaining canned fish for delivery to various claimants in fulfillment of allocations and other commitments. Procurement of the set-aside quotas has been made by contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with a few exceptions where credit was granted for sales direct to claimants. Contracts have been executed this year by most canners and will remain in force unless cancelled as provided in the contracts.

The Department has preferred that the various claimants purchase their allocated shares directly from packers or through regular commercial channels. As long as there were maximum sales prices established by the Office of Price Administration, the Department agreed to continue to handle the procurement when so requested by the claimants. Arrangements were made for this service by the British and Belgian Governments and by U. S. Treasury Procurement Division for several U. S. governmental agencies. Arrangements also were made for credit to be applied for sales and deliveries to certain other agencies and commercial shipments of canned pilchards to the Philippines.

Since OPA has decontrolled canned fish, including canned salmon and canned pilchards, the only two items remaining under the quota provisions of WFO 44, it has been decided that procurement now shall be made direct by each claimant. Deliveries may continue to be made within the provisions of existing contracts between canners and CCC, but negotiations will not be made for new pricing or new contracts, except in emergencies.

In order to fulfill the original purpose of WFO 44 in assuring to each claimant its allocated share of the U. S. production, WFO 44 will remain in full effect. Canners are asked to lend every reasonable assistance to the claimants in obtaining their requirements.

**Credit under WFO 44**

In order that a canner may receive credit against his quota under WFO 44 for deliveries to the claimant agencies and countries it will be necessary for him to obtain written authorization from Robert W. Tyson, Administrator, WFO 44, Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. A written application for this authorization should set forth pertinent details such as the name of claimant buyer (or country to which shipment will be made), quantity, and identification such as contract number or export permit number or copy of sales document.

## Swedish Apple Crop

An above-average crop of apples and other fruits reportedly will be produced in Sweden's largest fruit-producing area in Kristianstad, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced this week.

Reports from other parts of the country are not so promising, as heavy damage was done by the winter moth larvae, especially in the smaller orchards, and in many parts of the country it is feared that the fruit crop will be a total loss.

The crop of blueberries, lingonberries and strawberries is described as "above normal."

## USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended October 26 totaled 484 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 82 percent above the 265 million pounds produced in the preceding week and 57 percent above the 309 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

## Corn Canners Requested to Submit Samples of Labels They Have Used or Plan to Use This Year—Data Are Needed for Hearings

As part of the preparations for the anticipated Food and Drug Administration hearings on standards of identity and quality for canned sweet corn, the National Canners Association this week sent a memorandum to all known corn canners requesting them to send in six copies each of every label which they have used or expect to use on their 1946 pack of sweet corn.

For the purpose of the hearings, all corn canners also are requested to send samples of all the buyers' labels which they have used or expect to use.

Samples of labels for No. 10 size cans are not necessary and therefore should not be sent in.

The collection of label information on canned sweet corn was authorized last July at a preliminary meeting in Chicago, Ill., of sweet corn canners and representatives of regional and State canners associations, the Corn Canners Service Bureau, and the N.C.A.

Since the proposed standard of identity includes requirements for mandatory labeling, a tabulation and record will be made and this data will be available for presentation to the Food and Drug Administration whenever the canned sweet corn standards hearings are held, if the committee of corn canners think it advisable.

Text of the memorandum, which was sent to corn canners and also to regional and State canner associations, is published below:

TO EVERY CANNER OF SWEET CORN:

Early last July, a preliminary meeting of corn canners was held in Chicago to make preparations for the anticipated Food and Drug Administration hearings on standards of identity and quality for canned sweet corn.

The standard of identity includes requirements for mandatory labeling. The corn committee agreed that, among other preparations for the hearing, a tabulation and record should be made of the *actual* label statements which are now used on canners' and distributors' labels. With such a record, a factual case representing the label statements now in use can be made at the Food and Drug Administration sweet corn hearing whenever it may be held.

In order to prepare such a record, the canners committee formally requested the N.C.A. to collect every possible sweet corn label which is actually being used on the 1946 pack. For this purpose the following request is being made of every corn canner in the name of the corn committee:

I. PLEASE SEND US AT YOUR VERY EARLIEST CONVENIENCE *SIX (6) EACH OF EVERY LABEL OF YOUR OWN* WHICH YOU HAVE USED OR EXPECT TO USE ON 1946 PACKED SWEET CORN, EXCEPT NO. 10 SIZE LABELS.

II. PLEASE ALSO SEND *SIX (6) EACH OF EVERY DISTRIBUTORS' OR BUYERS'* LABEL WHICH YOU HAVE USED OR EXPECT TO USE ON YOUR 1946 PACKED SWEET CORN, EXCEPT NO. 10 SIZE LABELS.

III. ADDITIONAL REQUEST. PLEASE INDICATE (PENCIL WILL DO) ON THE BACK OF *ONE (1) ONLY OF EACH OF YOUR OWN LABELS* AND ON *ONE (1) ONLY OF EACH OF THE DISTRIBUTORS' OR BUYERS' LABELS*, THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CASES YOU HAVE SHIPPED OR EXPECT TO SHIP FROM THIS SEASON'S PACK UNDER EACH LABEL.

The information on the *number of cases* will be kept completely confidential. No one will tabulate your total pack, or the number of cases shipped under your own or buyers' labels.

By complying with these requests you will make it possible to tabulate actual industry practice and precedent in the use of labeling language not only by the number of different labels actually in use, but also by volume of cases.

Let us repeat, the number of cases of each, or any, canner will not be revealed to anyone.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will comply with this request at your very earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Happer Payne.

P. S. If you operate more than one plant, please be sure that all labels from all plants are represented in those you send us.

## Death Takes D. E. Yingling

D. E. Yingling, partner in the firm of Burgoon and Yingling of Gettysburg, Pa., died on October 10 after a long illness. Mr. Yingling, a member of the National Canners Association, had been operating his canning firm at Gettysburg since 1920. However, ill health during the past three years prevented him from taking an active part in his canning interest.

## Proposed World Food Board Opposed by United States

The proposed World Food Board to stabilize agriculture prices and dispose of agriculture surpluses was opposed by Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd at the opening session of the FAO Preparatory Commission, October 28. Mr. Dodd expressed the doubt that the World Food Board could effectively attain its goals. Instead, Mr. Dodd urged the Commission to study the possibility of expanding the use of international commodity agreements to achieve better stabilization in the field of world agriculture.

In arguing against the creation of the proposed World Food Board, Mr. Dodd said that (1) adequate quantitative controls of supply are not provided by the Board's sponsors; (2) the Board could not deal flexibly with rapidly-changing price, production and distribution problems; and (3) governments would not readily finance such a plan.

Under Secretary Dodd made it clear that the U. S. Government's opposition was not directed against the broad objectives of the proposed World Food Board, but against the powers with which it was to be clothed and the methods of operation outlined.

He said the United States was in sympathy with every effort that could be made to help raise world living standards, improve agricultural technique, and establish higher nutritional values everwhere, but the U. S. was opposed to any highly centralized activities calculated to extend government controls of world markets and international trading, and imbue with tremendous powers a new and separate organization that might be working in opposition to the policies of the projected new International Trade Organization. Mr. Dodd said the U. S. Government regarded the operations outlined by Sir John Orr as impractical of fulfillment and out of the realm of practical financing.

Mr. Dodd stated that without the expansion of employment, production, trade and consumption success could not attend any efforts to raise the living standards of backward peoples nor to maintain world price levels. As an alternative to any program calculated to assume control of world food distribution he suggested multilateral agricultural programs under which there could be real cooperative effort and joint research. He did not think it practical to set up any combination of buffer-stock and surplus-disposal disposition under centralized controls which would supplant the operations of private enterprise.

## Citrus Fruit Juices to Canada

During the past two or three weeks there has been an unusually large movement of canned citrus fruits and canned citrus fruit juices into Canada, the U. S. Departments of State and Commerce have reported. This sudden rise in canned citrus exports is not due to the suspension of Canadian duties on these products, as rumored, nor to the lifting of price ceilings making it possible for American shippers to procure higher prices in Canada, but to the recent reduction in the prices of canned citrus products in the U. S., officials say.

Three restrictive factors, however, have entered into volume shipments at this time: The shortage of labels, the allocation of an adequate number of cans, and the availability of freight cars.

## Australian Association Formed

The Australian Canners' Association has been formed in Melbourne, with James Moore as secretary and Alex Jamieson as president. The new organization is the second food association in Australia, the other being the Commonwealth Jam, Preserve and Condiment Manufacturers Association.

## Test New Types of "Reefers"

Approximately 324,000 pounds of tomatoes, picked fresh from the vines in California were rushed across the country by rail in a test conducted by the Association of American Railroads, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and three refrigerator car companies to determine the best method of handling such shipments in various types of refrigerator cars. Eleven different types of uniced refrigerator cars were involved in the tests, temperature inside each car being controlled entirely by ventilation.

This test is one of 10 which the Association of American Railroads and USDA have made so far this year in an effort to determine what improvements can be made in the construction and the method of insulating refrigerator cars and which type of car is best adapted to the movement of various kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables and other perishable freight.

## FAO Commission Discusses Plans for World Food Board

The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization met in Washington this week to study the whole question of setting up a World Food Board, and the program to be pursued by it with a view to reporting its findings to a full meeting of FAO in Europe next spring. There are 47 participating nations in FAO.

The proposals previously outlined by the chairman, Sir John Orr of England, for the establishment of a World Food Board to operate an ever-normal world granary and carry over world food surpluses for subsequent distribution to "have-not" countries were among the most provocative items on the agenda.

Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd opposed the proposals of Sir John Orr, stating that U. S. objection to the proposed World Food Board was based on the powers which would be granted it and upon the Board's proposed methods of operation and not on the broad objectives of such an authority. (Mr. Dodd's views are further explained in another story on this page.)

The Dutch delegates submitted an alternative program, as did the British, each seeking to modify the proposals outlined by Sir John Orr.

Mr. Dodd's statement was in line with the policies of the State Department as outlined in the proposed set-up of the proposed International Trade Organization, on the formation of which a group of U. S. emissaries now are at work in London.

The International Trade Organization may not come into active operation for some time. All the leading participating nations in FAO are anxious to bring about definite action in the interim to help check the abnormal inflation existing in different countries, to see concentrated efforts made to improve world food distribution and help famine-stricken peoples help themselves back to better standards of living.

France and other European nations are particularly concerned about what they hear as to the possible curtailment of 1947-48 farm production goals in the United States, Canada and Argentina, because they fear that any such curtailment will leave them and the peoples of the Far East without adequate food supplies between 1947 and 1950, thus prolonging the inflation cycle.

## LEE TAYLOR DIES

### Empire State Pickling Co. Executive Was Chairman of N.C.A. Statistics Group

LeRoy A. Taylor, 48, assistant to the president of the Empire State Pickling Company, at Phelps, N. Y., and sales manager for the Manchester Canning Co., at Manchester, N. Y., died suddenly October 26 in Chicago, Ill.

Active in the canning industry affairs for the past eight years, Mr. Taylor at the time of his death was chairman of the National Canners Association Statistics Committee.

Mr. Taylor was for six years Secretary of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. He also served as Secretary of the N.C.A. Planning Committee and directed the work of the Manpower Division of the National Canners Association for a brief period during the war.

While with the Association of New York State Canners, he was named secretary-treasurer of National Cherry Week, and was largely responsible for many of the successful promotional and publicity features connected with this annual event.

Before becoming identified with the canning industry, Mr. Taylor was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Geneva, N. Y., for 10 years and previous to this was sales manager for a large stove manufacturer for a number of years.

He is survived by his wife, Violet R., and a daughter, Babette Ruth; one sister Esther Taylor Gunderson of Albany, N. Y.; two brothers, Lloyd of Albany, N. Y., and Donald R. Taylor of Rochester, N. Y.

Funeral services were held October 29 at the Phelps Presbyterian Church, with burial in the Glenwood Cemetery at Geneva, N. Y.

## Outlook for Processing and Marketing Facilities Improve

For most food products, the Nation's processing and marketing facilities appear adequate for 1947, the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated this week. Some of the present shortages in equipment can be expected to continue into or through the year ahead. These shortages will be felt especially in areas where there are heavy crops of perishables and which lack alternative types of facilities, USDA said.

Output of new food processing equipment has increased since the end of the war, but production has been held back by work stoppages and inability to obtain certain component parts. Although processing facilities appear generally adequate, there is need for considerable repair and some expansion of plants. Most plants were operated on a continuous basis during the war years, with opportunity for only the most essential repairs and replacements.

One of the important bottleneck items affecting food processors has been the lack of small sizes of malleable chain. Little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining minimum requirements of roller chain. Production by the principal chain manufacturers has been hampered by strikes for a considerable part of the year. The supply of malleable chain for food processing equipment has been affected by inability of foundries to obtain adequate supplies of pig iron and coke for castings, and by the heavy use of small sizes of malleable chain by the farm machinery industries. In several instances, food processors have had to dismantle old machinery to obtain chain.

Strikes have retarded the output of electric motors, for which production is far behind requirements. All types of motors are in tight supply, especially fractional horse-power motors.

The container situation in 1947 may be slightly easier than in 1946, but the need for continued conservation and salvage is indicated.

Wooden containers for shipment of winter fruits and vegetables will doubtless continue in tight supply into 1947. The situation in the Southeast and Southwest probably will not be critical as to supplies of lumber and veneer for winter vegetable shipments. With shook supplies in the West currently estimated below requirements, farmers and shippers will face a problem in obtaining adequate supplies for winter fruits and vegetables, including citrus and citrus juice.

Can makers probably will be in position to supply sufficient tin cans for winter fruits and vegetables, unless there are further work stoppages in steel production. The same applies to nails and stripping.

Freezer occupancy in public warehouses on September 1 were 89 percent of capacity, and the tonnage in storage established a new record. Unusually large stocks of frozen fruit and vegetables are being stored, in spite of the record large carry over. Freezer space will remain acutely short in the fall of 1946. Past records indicate that much of the frozen fruit and vegetables now being stored will be in storage through the winter and spring months. The duration of this shortage of freezer space will depend largely on the trend in freezing fruits and vegetables. If present volumes are maintained or increased, cold storage warehouses will be crowded until freezer capacity is greatly expanded.

Cooler occupancy during the past 6 months has been higher than for corresponding months of last year and previous years except 1944.

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